



What should I already know?

I know where the continents are and the locations of several countries within each continent. I am aware of the Geography of places like the UK and St. Lucia. I am also aware of the different climates around the world as well as the different habitats/ environments people live in. I know how economic activity operates in the UK but also the impact weather can have on places. I should be generally aware that there are wealthier and poorer countries in the world, and may be able to suggest some reasons for these differences in wealth.

Prisoners of Geography: Big questions

What are prisoners of geography?

This lesson will give me a definition of the term prisoners of geography.

What are the problems of landlocked countries?

I will learn the challenges faced by landlocked countries.

How can human and physical geography affect development?

These lessons will give me examples of different barriers for development.

Case study enquiries

We will look at examples of places in North America, South America, Russia, the Middle East and Japan.

Are we prisoners of geography?

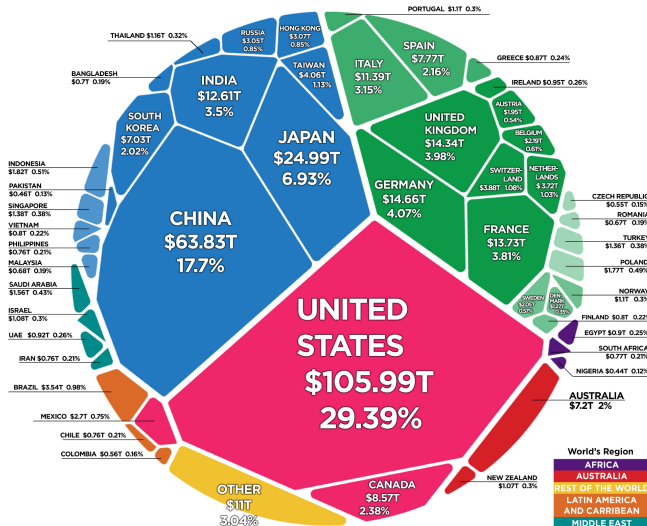
This final assessment will give us the opportunity to answer the question using the knowledge we have acquired throughout this topic.

Map of North and South America



Distribution of wealth

The Distribution of the World's Wealth Total Wealth by Country in 2019



Article and Sources:
<https://howmuch.net/articles/distribution-worlds-wealth-2019>
 Credit Suisse - <https://credit-suisse.com>

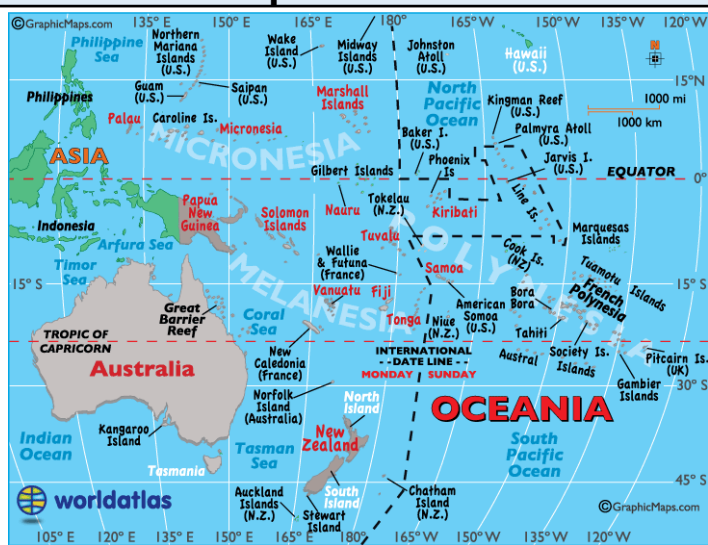
howmuch.net



Map of Russia/ Asia



Map of Oceania



Vocabulary

Development	The standard of living and its quality of life of its human inhabitants.
Inhabitant	One of the people who live in a particular place.
Population	A group of people living in the same area.
Development indicator	To illustrate progress of a country in meeting a range of economic, social, and environmental goals.
H.I.C	High Income Country
L.I.C	Low Income Country
Wealth	is the value of all the resources that are owned by an individual or society.
Distribute	The way something is spread out or arranged over a geographic area.
Quality of Life	The conditions within which people seek happiness.
Human Development Index	Mix of indicators that show life expectancy, knowledge (adult literacy and education) and standard of living (GDP per capita).
Trickle-down	Financial benefits to businesses and rich individuals will indirectly benefit the poor population.
Financial	The wealth of an individual.
Disease	An illness that affects a structure/ function and is not a result of injury.
Famine	Extreme unavailability of food.
Corruption	Dishonest actions by those in power.
Conflict	A serious disagreement or clash between groups of people.
Slum	Overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.
Urban	A town or city.
Employment	Paid work.

Reading/ media lists

Prisoners of Geography by Tim Marshall

The Power of Geography by Tim Marshall



What should I already know?

- I should be aware of the different types of weather and extreme weather.
- I should know what climate is and give some examples.
- I should be aware of examples of extreme weather such as Hurricanes.

Wild Weather: Our big questions

What is weather and climate?

This lesson launches our topic to ensure we have a clear understanding of the difference between weather and climate.

How do the climates compare?

Before we examine the impact of weather we need to understand the different climates globally which generate the weathers we see.

How does air circulate in the atmosphere?

Having understood where the climates are it is useful for us to understand how air moves between them, helping generate the weather we see

Origins of the UK weather

We will learn about how air circulation leads to the air masses which hit the UK.

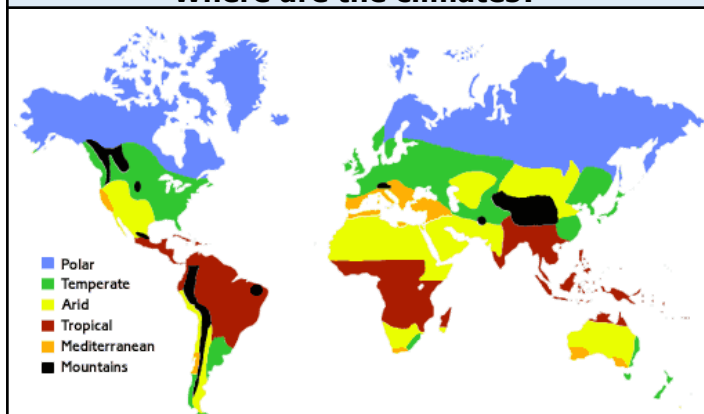
How are we affected by the weather?

This enquiry will focus on the impacts of different weathers and at different scales.

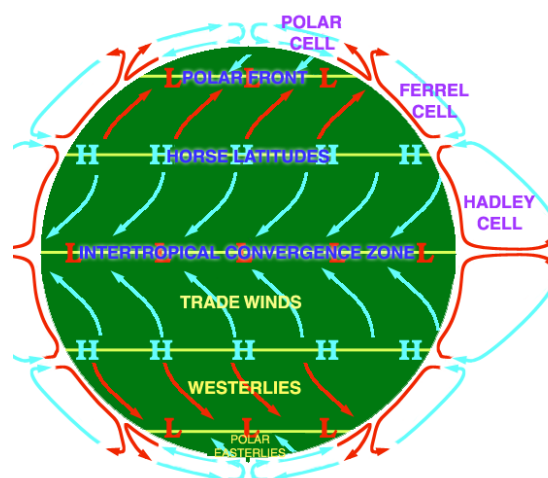
Are we a prisoner of the weather?

Using all that we have learnt we can link weather with what we learnt previously about Prisoners of Geography.

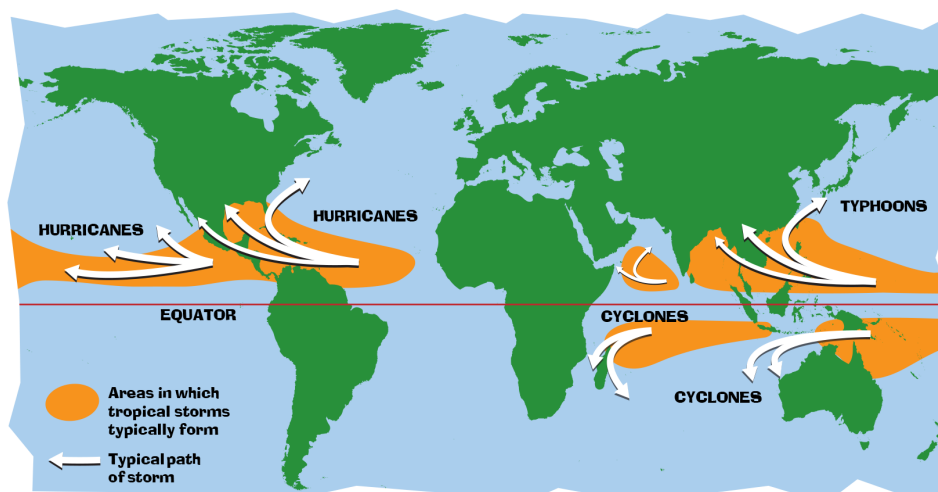
Where are the climates?



Atmospheric circulation



Origins of Hurricanes





Case study: Hurricane Katrina

When: 23 August 2005
Where: New Orleans, LO, USA
Strength: Category 5

Hurricane Katrina was the largest and 3rd strongest hurricane ever recorded to make landfall in the US. The final death toll was 1,836, primarily from Louisiana (1,577) and Mississippi (238). An estimated 80% of New Orleans was underwater, up to 20 ft deep in places. Hurricane Katrina caused \$81 billion in property damages, but it is estimated that the total economic impact in Louisiana and Mississippi may exceed \$150 billion Hurricane Katrina impacted about 90,000 square miles.



Vocabulary

Weather	Is the day to day condition of the atmosphere.
Climate	The average weather conditions in a particular location based on the average weather experienced there over 30 years or more.
Atmosphere	A thin layer of gases that surrounds the earth.
Air Cell	A large body of air circulating in a fixed point in the atmosphere.
Anticyclone	They are an area of high atmospheric pressure where the air is sinking.
Depression	Air is rising, forming an area of low pressure at the surface.
Air mass	A mass of air which moves bringing with it the atmospheric conditions of its origin.
Continental	A large area of land which typically generates dry conditions.
Maritime	A large area of water which typically generates wet conditions.
Eddie(s)	A pocket(s) of turbulent(rough) air in the atmosphere.
Convection	Convection is the exchange of heat energy by the development of a liquid (fluid or gas) between regions of various temperatures.
Hurricane	Hurricanes are tropical storms with wind speeds above 119 km/hr (74 mph).
Cyclone	A tropical cyclone is a very powerful low-pressure weather system which results in strong winds (over 120 km/h) and heavy rainfall (up to 250 mm in one day).
Surge	Dramatic changes in oceanic circulation, and flooding in coastal areas.

Media/ reading suggestions

Weather in 30 seconds by Jen Green
Horrible Geography Stormy Weather
DK Eyewitness Weather
Hurricane Katrina: BBC News
Wild Weather BBC documentary

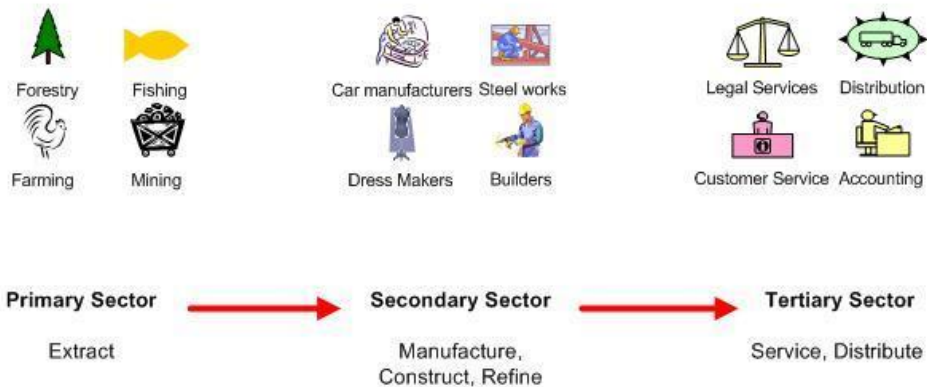
What should I already know?

I should be aware of different types of job in the UK and the world. I should also be aware that some jobs pay more than others. I am also aware of differences in development between places and how politics and the environment can influence the economy.

Where is the money?: Big questions

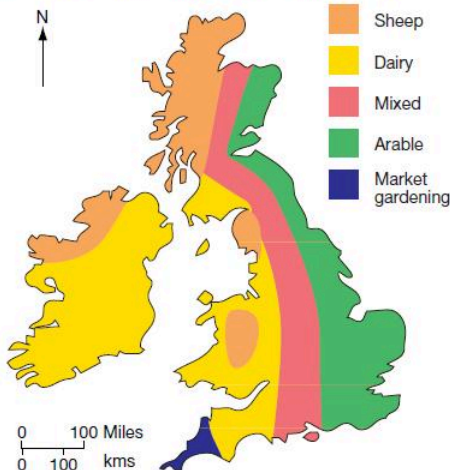
What is economic activity? I will gain definitions of economic activity and the different types.	Where are the UK farms? In these lessons we will recognise the impact the UK geography has on farm locations.	Why are the brick works here? Using Stewartby as an example we will investigate the geography behind factories.
Is tourism good or bad? We will learn about the impacts of the world's largest employer.	How does global trade work? We will investigate the interconnections between Britain and other countries through trade.	What is Globalisation? We will conclude this topic by exploring globalisation and its impact on trade and development.

Different types of industry

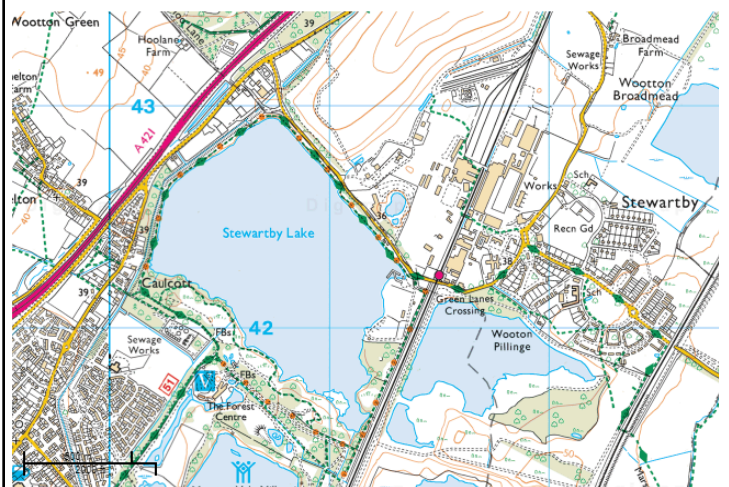


UK farming

Fig 12.2 The main farming types in the UK



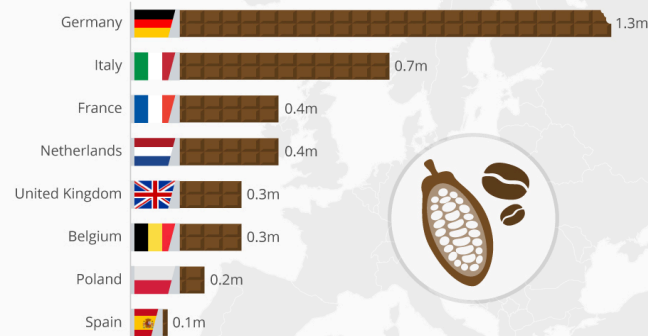
Stewartby brickworks



EU's biggest chocolate producers

The EU's Biggest Chocolate Producers

EU chocolate production in 2017 (million tonnes)*



* Excluding chocolate used for industrial production.
Source: Eurostat

statista

Universal Studios - Bedford



Vocabulary

economic	The study of money.
industry	Study of the input and output of products from an area.
primary	Gathering raw materials out of the earth and sea.
secondary	Manufacturing raw materials into a product to be sold.
tertiary	The distribution of goods and services.
manufacture	The process by which products are made.
arable	Farming of crops.
pastoral	Farming of livestock (dairy and meat)
site factor	A criteria which needs to be met to build a factory.
tourist	Someone who travels for pleasure.
tourism	The industry which helps a tourist enjoy their stay.
port	a location on the coast that provides facilities for loading and unloading of cargo.
globalisation	flow of people, goods and money world wide.
trans-national corporations	(tnc) companies with offices in many countries (also known as multinational companies)

Suggested reading

The Economics Book - DK publishers

The story of chocolate - DK learners